

# NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

## INFORMATION LETTER

PUBLICATION OR REPRODUCTION NOT PERMITTED

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Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1934

### CANNING CROP PROSPECTS

The following statements briefly review the current releases of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on certain commercial canning crops, the information relating to reported conditions on June 15. Details by states are available in separate reports on each crop, any of which will be mailed upon request.

**SNAP BEANS.**—June 15 condition of the crop average 80 per cent of normal compared with 80.8 per cent a year ago and with a 7-year average of 80.7 per cent on June 15. Crop in New York benefited by local showers since June 1; conditions in Arkansas not so favorable as on June 1 due to continued lack of moisture. Condition of crop as a whole slightly improved since June 1.

**SWEET CORN.**—Some improvement in condition since June 1 as result of showers and lower temperatures in New York and Middle Western areas. June 15 condition reported as 80 per cent of normal compared with 85.4 per cent a year ago and with a 7-year average of 81.9 per cent on June 15. Heavy chinch bug infestation reported in parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, with serious damage to wheat and oats. They are now becoming a menace to the sweet corn crop in some sections.

**TOMATOES.**—Condition of the crop on June 15 averaged 82.2 per cent of normal compared with 78.4 per cent a year ago and with a 7-year average of 82.9 per cent on June 15. Local showers and lower temperatures during the first half of June resulted in an improvement of setting and growing conditions over those of June 1.

**BEETS.**—Dry weather has delayed the planting of beets in most areas. Progress of early plantings is slow. Growing conditions unfavorable in the main producing areas of New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

**GREEN LIMA BEANS.**—Planting of limas well advanced in Delaware and Maryland with conditions very favorable. The Virginia crop is making good progress under favorable growing conditions. Showers in New Jersey should benefit the crop, which has just been planted. In Ohio, very little acreage planted as yet, owing to drought conditions. Michigan plantings proceeding but germination may be retarded by a lack of moisture. Minnesota plantings have been delayed by a deficiency of moisture.

**CABBAGE FOR KRAUT.**—Growing conditions in New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota have been very unsatisfactory owing to a serious lack of rainfall. Recent local showers, however, should help to relieve the situation and improve soil conditions for the setting of plants. Plants already set have made little progress. It has been too dry in many sections for the setting of plants.

### FORECAST OF PEAS FOR CANNING

According to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the reported condition of the pea crop on June 15, the indicated production of green peas for manufacture in 1934

is 19.6 per cent larger than the 1933 production but 14 per cent less than the average production for the 5-year period 1928-1932. A total production of 156,810 tons is indicated for 1934 compared with 138,050 tons produced in 1933 and with a 5-year average (1928-1932) of 182,030 tons.

Since the indicated total of 156,810 tons for 1934 is based upon the appearance and production possibilities of the crop on June 15, the final outcome of the crop will depend, to a large extent, upon the growing conditions affecting sweet varieties during the last half of June and the first week in July. Alaskan and early peas in the Middle Western area were damaged so severely by the drought and high temperatures that large acreages produced little or no peas, the average yield per acre on these early plantings will be very low. Sweet peas have been benefited by showers and lower temperatures since June 1, but full recovery from damage already suffered by these later plantings is now considered as impossible. In the area consisting of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee, growing conditions have been good and yields per acre for the most part have averaged exceptionally high.

Should the June 15 indicated production of 156,810 tons materialize, it is probable that the 1934 pack would be close to 14,500,000 cases of equivalent No. 2 cans.

The following table shows by States acreage and indicated production for 1934 with comparative data for 1933.

State	1934 Acreage	1934 Production (shelled)	1933 Acreage	1933 Production (shelled)
Alabama	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Arkansas	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
California	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Colorado	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Delaware	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Florida	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Georgia	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Idaho	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Illinois	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Indiana	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Iowa	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Kentucky	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Louisiana	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Maine	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Maryland	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Massachusetts	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Michigan	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Minnesota	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Mississippi	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Montana	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Nebraska	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Nevada	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
New Hampshire	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
New Jersey	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
New Mexico	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
New York	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
North Carolina	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
North Dakota	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Ohio	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Oklahoma	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Oregon	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Pennsylvania	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Rhode Island	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
South Carolina	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
South Dakota	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Tennessee	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Texas	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Vermont	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Virginia	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Washington	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
West Virginia	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Wisconsin	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Wyoming	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
Other States	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300
U. S. Total	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,300

U. S. Total... 1,500 1,300

According to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the indicated production for 1934 is 14,500,000 cases of equivalent No. 2 cans.

## PRELIMINARY ACREAGE OF PIMIENTOS FOR CANNING

The 1934 preliminary estimate of planted acreage of pimientos for manufacture is nearly 51 per cent larger than the acreage planted in 1933, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is based upon a complete survey of all pimiento packers in California and Georgia. California plantings are 58 per cent larger than those of last year and Georgia plantings are 50 per cent larger.

The crop in Georgia is about 2 weeks later than usual, owing to excessive rain and cool weather. Condition is fair.

	Acreage Planted	1933	As per cent of 1933
State	1934	1933	
California	2,140	1,350	158
Georgia	6,800	4,500	150
Total	8,940	5,850	150.9
a Revised			

## CONDITION OF CANNING CROPS

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics on June 26 issued the following reports on the condition of green peas, snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes, as of June 15, with comparisons:

State	Pet.	Pet.	Pet.	Pet.	Pet.	Pet.
Maine	87	80	80	80	95	82
New York	87	80	81	88	97	80
Pennsylvania	80	82	70	77	70	76
Ohio	80	82	70	77	70	76
Indiana	80	82	70	77	70	76
Illinois	80	82	70	77	70	76
Michigan	80	82	70	77	70	76
Wisconsin	80	82	70	77	70	76
Minnesota	80	82	70	77	70	76
Delaware	80	82	70	77	70	76
Maryland	80	82	70	77	70	76
South Carolina	80	82	70	77	70	76
Tennessee	80	82	70	77	70	76
Mississippi	80	82	70	77	70	76
Alabama	80	82	70	77	70	76
Louisiana	80	82	70	77	70	76
Montana	80	82	70	77	70	76
Colorado	80	82	70	77	70	76
Utah	80	82	70	77	70	76
Washington	80	82	70	77	70	76
Oregon	80	82	70	77	70	76
California	80	82	70	77	70	76
Other States	80	82	70	77	70	76
a. Average	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7	80.7

a Less than 1-year average.

Other green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, and other canning crops are included in the above table. States included are: Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, and other States. States not included are: Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming. For sample of other States include: Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

State	Sweet Corn			Tomatoes		
	June 15, 1934	June 15, 1933	7-yr. av. June 15, 1926-1932	June 15, 1934	June 15, 1933	7-yr. av. June 15, 1926-1932
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine	93	98	79	..	..	..
New Hampshire	92	80	..	..	..	..
Vermont	92	95	<sup>a</sup> 81	..	..	..
New York	85	95	82	83	97	86
New Jersey	..	..	..	87	87	87
Pennsylvania	73	80	79	92	87	83
Ohio	63	70	76	70	82	85
Indiana	83	75	82	85	68	83
Illinois	80	85	85	70	88	86
Michigan	75	93	<sup>a</sup> 75	67	81	85
Wisconsin	72	83	78	..	..	..
Minnesota	80	92	82	..	..	..
Iowa	78	86	87	75	85	84
Nebraska	68	75	89	..	..	..
Missouri	..	..	..	70	65	80
Delaware	85	75	<sup>a</sup> 75	90	90	81
Maryland	85	83	79	84	80	79
Virginia	..	..	..	82	81	77
Kentucky	..	..	..	79	75	78
Tennessee	100	90	<sup>a</sup> 82	85	78	77
Arkansas	..	..	..	69	60	75
Colorado	..	..	..	98	98	90
Utah	..	..	..	80	92	88
California	..	..	..	90	90	90
Other States <sup>b</sup>	81	75	82	75	76	75
U. S. Average.....	80.0	85.4	81.9	82.2	78.4	82.9

<sup>a</sup> Less than 7-year average.

<sup>b</sup> For sweet corn "Other States" include: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. For tomatoes "Other States" include: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

#### RECORDS OF PAYROLLS NECESSARY

The National Canners Association has no part in the administration of the Code for the Canning Industry, but at the same time it desires to serve the industry by the issuance of letters and bulletins containing information as to Code matters that will be helpful to the industry. The Association on June 28 sent a letter to all canners relative to the maintenance of records relating to wages and hours.

The Code for the Canning Industry provides in Section 6, Article V, for the development by the Code Authority of a system of independent payroll audit for both time and piece workers. Section 6 also requires that members of the industry shall furnish the Administrator or his duly accredited representative such labor payroll statistics on time and piece workers as he may deem necessary for the purpose of determining that the labor provisions of the Code are complied with in every respect.

It is anticipated that the Code Authority will act as promptly as practicable toward developing an independent audit

system. Meantime, it is advisable for canners to maintain such labor payroll records on both time and piece workers as will enable them, if required, to furnish evidence to the Administrator that they have complied in every respect with the wages and hours provisions of the Code. The keeping of such records is especially necessary in connection with the payment of piece rates as provided in Section 4, and overtime rates as provided in Section 5 of Article IV.

It is likewise important that a record be kept of the employment of male workmen in excess of 60 hours, where such excess hours are necessary in order to prevent the deterioration or loss of perishable products. Canners should be prepared to submit in connection with such record a full statement of conditions or circumstances making the excess hours necessary.

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS

Temperatures in most of the principal pea sections were too high during the last week for proper development of peas. The week closed with unusually high temperatures in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minneapolis. The highest recorded temperature for the United States Thursday was 106 at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Satisfactory moisture in most of the sweet corn sections was maintained during the week by fairly well distributed showers. Recent high temperatures in the corn belt, however, have depleted much of the surface moisture, necessitating more rain if corn is to continue in satisfactory condition. Chinch bug damage is reported to be serious in some sections of Illinois.

District	Week Ending June 19		Week Ending June 26		June 27		June 28	
	Temp.	Rain	Temp.	Rain	Temp.	Rain	Temp.	Rain
Southern Maine .....	60	.9	66	1.2	71	.0	70	.0
Western New York .....	67	1.6	70	.5	66	.3	72	.02
Cent. W. Md., S. Pa. ....	74	2.5	78	.3	80	.0	84	.0
E. Shore Md., and Del. ...	75	2.0	81	.0	82	.0	83	1.28
S. Cent. Ohio .....	74	.2	78	.7	85	1.08	87	.0
Central Indiana .....	75	1.1	79	.2	86	.0	94	.0
Central Illinois .....	74	.2	81	1.1	96	.0	95	.0
N. Ill., S. E. Wis. ....	69	1.0	73	1.3	75	.0	78	.0
N. W. Wis., S. Minn. ....	69	.1	78	.5	76	.0	96	.0
Northern Colorado .....	69	.0	72	.2	80	.0	75	.0
Northern Utah .....	74	.0	70	.6	62	.0	70	.0
N. Cent. California ....	71	.0	72	.0	70	.0	72	.0

#### SEAFOODS INSPECTION BILL APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

The bill (S. 3655) authorizing an inspection service for seafoods has been approved by the President and will be known as Public Law 451. Copies will be available from the Superintendent of Documents in about two weeks. The text of the bill as passed by Congress appeared in the Information Letter for June 23, 1934.





Their work indicated that a very high percentage of the 1940 crop was produced on the same land as the 1939 crop. Both the average yield per acre for the 1940 crop and the average yield per acre for the 1939 crop indicated yield per acre was well above the acreage and yield of last year. The California crop, embodied in the above figures, includes an amount of crop which is not commensurate with the amount of land used to take a considerable tonnage.

The acreage estimated for the first section of 18 months is 6 per cent greater than the 1933 acreage and 15 per cent greater than the 5-year average acreage, 1928-1932. The acreage reported as intended to be planted is for the late fall season in South Carolina and Georgia. It is about 10 per cent greater than the 1933 acreage and 15 per cent greater than the 5-year average acreage. The total estimated acreage for the commercial shipping crop in the United States in 1934 is about one-third greater than both the 1933 and the 5-year average acreage.

The following table furnishes statistics on the carlot shipments and imports of fresh fruits and vegetables competing with canned products, along with indexes of prices of fresh and

Description	1934		1933		Total for 1934 to June 23	Total for 1933 to June 23
	June 23	June 23	June 23	June 23		
Unimproved vegetables	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Common	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Special	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Unimproved fruits	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Common	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Special	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Unimproved nuts	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Common	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Special	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Unimproved seeds	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Common	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Special	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Unimproved other	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Common	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Special	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00

APPROVED

CLING PEACH AGREEMENT TENTATIVELY

## CALIFORNIA CLING PEACH AGREEMENT TENTATIVELY

A marketing agreement which will be effective for one year for the California cling peach ~~canning~~ industry, was tentatively approved on June 26 by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The agreement, which is being sent to canners for their signatures, will restrict tonnage that may be canned, a proposed limitation affecting each grower. A survey of every orchard in California is being made to determine the production of every Grade No. 1 peach, molting and the ratio of the total production to the total tonnage that may be canned will be applied to each grower's production, as determined by the survey, giving each grower's deliverable tonnage. The agreement also

provides for certificates to be given to growers showing their deliverable tonnage, and no canner will be allowed to receive or can any peaches not covered by a certificate.

The control committee consists of 15 members and they are named in the agreement as follows:

Grower-members: Ray Wiser, Donald Boyd, J. U. Pearson, V. R. Parrish, William Rosenberg, R. C. Ingram, A. D. Pogetto.

Canner-members: E. E. Chase, A. W. Eames, G. A. Filice, C. N. Lovegren, Joseph Shapiro, O. N. Pfarr, S. C. Thompkins.

The fifteenth member, neither grower nor canner, is A. B. C. Dohrmann.

#### EXPORTS OF CANNED FOODS IN MAY

Articles	May, 1933		May, 1934	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Canned meats, total.....	932,761	\$191,854	1,211,303	\$415,127
Beef .....	77,597	18,537	172,004	56,464
Pork .....	817,930	160,876	934,173	331,900
Sausage .....	42,074	8,828	73,471	19,338
Other .....	25,160	3,613	31,595	7,435
Canned vegetables, total.....	2,763,729	248,882	5,246,062	570,070
Asparagus .....	1,997,557	194,403	4,363,884	502,000
Baked beans, and pork and beans .....	171,990	8,033	174,308	12,425
Corn .....	118,573	7,813	149,977	10,501
Peas .....	129,547	10,225	177,583	12,357
Soups .....	93,857	9,428	101,906	11,662
Tomatoes .....	81,358	5,477	61,014	4,428
Other .....	170,847	13,413	217,990	16,628
Condensed milk .....	482,046	58,027	544,251	68,085
Evaporated milk .....	2,121,657	124,700	1,614,945	98,887
Canned fruits, total.....	13,659,703	901,180	9,089,759	661,545
Apples and applesauce.....	797,199	29,765	334,060	12,002
Apricots .....	738,264	41,792	17,697	1,926
Berries, other .....	15,840	1,788	435,138	27,645
Cherries .....	33,118	4,904	40,528	4,199
Fruits for salad.....	2,066,490	276,819	2,146,077	207,940
Grapefruit .....	2,169,086	100,129	1,200,183	67,155
Loganberries .....	179,615	13,026	23,124	2,245
Peaches .....	2,925,212	162,518	1,918,797	122,189
Pears .....	2,064,366	124,010	1,466,720	93,017
Pineapple .....	1,668,887	130,128	1,266,881	102,642
Prunes .....	24,917	2,024	101,455	10,082
Other .....	76,709	5,268	130,099	10,523
Salmon .....	1,451,111	154,686	5,276,213	697,698
Sardines .....	2,104,223	102,585	1,479,891	79,974

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